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(AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT,
AND ADMIRALTY.)

General Auctioneers

Share, Coal and
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used:
A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A1. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address
MERIDON HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. OUTHWICK, to sell by Public Auction,

on
THURSDAY,
the 12th March, 1914, at 2.30 p.m.,
No. 3, Knutsford Terrace, Top Flat, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
No. 3, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas,
Occasional Tables, large Blackwood Desk,
Pictures, Paintings, Carpets, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view day of sale.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 6, 1914. 293

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. OUTHWICK, to sell by Public Auction,

on
FRIDAY,

the 13th March, 1914, commencing at
2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Lea House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
TEAKWOOD AND VALUABLE
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Kowloon.

Upholstered Arm-chairs and Drawing
Room Furniture, Upholstered Arm-chairs and
Sofas, Carpets and Rugs (new),
Brass mounted Bedsteads, Bureaux, Ward-
robes, Washstands, etc., etc., Dinner and
Dessert Services, Crockery, Sundries, Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, Cutlery,
etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses,
etc.

Also
Three Phase, Large Blackwood Screen,
Wall Brackets, Inlaid Blackwood Trays,
Blackwood Folding Chairs, Cabinets, Over-
mantels, Side Table, Desk, a variety of
Stands, etc., etc., several pieces of Chinese
Porcelain, 1 Barograph, New Tantalus, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 10, 1914. 301

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. OUTHWICK, to sell by Public Auction,

on
TUESDAY,

the 17th March, 1914, at 2.30 p.m., at
No. 5, Knutsford Terrace, Top Flat,
Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
Thein, Containing—

Upholstered Arm chairs and Box Couches
(Practically new), Pictures, several pieces
of good Blackwood Furniture, Teak, Bed
Room Suite, (Twin Bedsteads) Toilet Sets,
etc., etc., etc., Electric Fan.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view day of sale.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 10, 1914. 302

DONT Forget after the Show, Support
and Light Refreshments
at the "ALEXANDER GAVE"
Open till Midnight.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. OUTHWICK, to sell by Public Auction,

on
FRIDAY,

the 13th March, 1914, at 11 a.m., at
No. 3, Knutsford Terrace, Top Flat,
Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
Thein, Containing—

Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas,
Occasional Tables, large Blackwood Desk,
Pictures, Paintings, Carpets, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view day of sale.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 10, 1914. 303

HOTELS

THE

STATION HOTEL

NATHAN ROAD,
KOWLOON.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN.

BATH-ROOM TO EACH ROOM.

Cold and Hot Water throughout.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BARS.

Billiard Room.

Private Dining Room.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

For Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.

TEL. NO. 1122. Tel. Address: "STATION."
Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1914. 294

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

Electric Lifts, Fine and Light.

Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373. R. H. NORTH,
Manager.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL

HONGKONG

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill

district, overlooking the Botanical

Gardens and facing the Harbour.

Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously

fitted Bathrooms, Telephone and Electric

Light throughout.

Telephone No. 1122.

Cable Address: "Kingsclere."
A.B.C. Code 5th Ed.
Hongkong, September 1, 1908 1208

BRAESIDE

PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with

Orchard and Croquet Lawn, Large

and Well Furnished Rooms, Every

household convenience, Fine View of the Harbour.

Telephone No. 690.

Apply to Mrs. F. W. WATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, September 2, 1907.

WYNDHAM HOTEL,

29 WYNDHAM (FLOWER)

STREET.

LOCATION good for Hillside Scenery

and ONLY TWO MINUTES' WALK

FROM BUSINESS CENTRE.

Families, Residents and Tourists

made thoroughly comfortable.

Terms Moderate.

Run on First-Class Lines.

Under the Personal Supervision of the

Proprietress

M. S. HOY.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate

versed in literature, has been a teacher

to European officials and merchants in this

Colony for over twenty years.

He has a good method of teaching

European to pass in the Chinese examination, and

is possessed of a first rate certificate as a

Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowl-

edge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese

language are requested to write care of

China House or direct to 37, Hilly

Wood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, May 17, 1912.

VICHY
NATURAL MINERAL WATER
FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S Springs.
VICHY CELESTINS
Is a bottle and 1/2 in kidney and kindred troubles, bladder
half bottles trouble - Gout - Gravel - Arthritis
VICHY GRANDE-GRILLE
VICHY HOPITAL For Indigestion.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. MENTION NAME OF SPRING REQUIRED
VICHY-ETAT PREPARATIONS
VICHY-ETAT SALT Natural salt from the waters. - In tins and bottles.
VICHY-ETAT TABLETS 2 or 3 after meals make digestion easy.
VICHY-ETAT COMPOUNDS To make your own digestive aerated water.

SUPFRAGETTE HOAX

MRS. PANKHURST'S DOUBLE.

Wrong Woman Arrested.

There were wild scenes in Campden-

hill-square, Kensington, recently when

Mrs. Pankhurst addressed her first meet-

ing since her return to England. She

threw out a challenge to the police to

arrest her, and this, no doubt by pre-

arranged plan, was accepted. In the

result, they took into custody a woman

who had been got up to represent the

Supfragette leader, and it was only when

they had taken their captive to the

station that they discovered their mis-

take.

From an upper window of the house

to which she went upon returning to

England twenty-four hours previously,

Mrs. Pankhurst addressed for half an hour

a gathering of four or five hundred people,

in which there was a strong hostile ele-

ment. Her speech was marked by fre-

quent interruptions, the ringing of bells

and the singing of comic songs. After

declaring that she would never serve her

three years' penal servitude, and that

she was still a patriotic person, she

challenged the Government to re-arrest

her and subject her to forcible feeding.

"I am coming out to you in a few

minutes," she remarked, and soon after-

wards a woman who was thought to be

Mrs. Pankhurst left the front door and

advanced down the long garden path.

Pending her appearance, the hostility

of the crowd grew, and women who struck

up the Marseillaise found their voices

drowned in a chorus of "Who Killed

Mrs. Pankhurst?" to the tune of "Cook

Robin." The crowd surged around the

gateway, but detectives managed to fight

their way to the front. As the woman

came out of the gate the Suffragettes

among the crowd surrounded her with

the intention of offering protection, and

immediately a fierce fight ensued.

Detectives succeeded in getting hold of

the woman, and for the next five or ten

minutes pandemonium prevailed. The

battle being a severe one. Pulled hither

and thither the woman seemed in a de-

perate plight, and shrieked wildly. The

police had great difficulty in retaining a

hold upon her, as they were being hustled

hither and thither by the head with

sticks. Despite the overwhelming num-

bers of their opponents, however, the

officers succeeded in dragging their captive

slowly through the dense crowd.

DETECTIVES' ORdeal.

Again and again the mob rushed at

the detectives and knocked them about,

and at one moment the prisoner and two

Suffragettes, who attempted to rescue

her, were lying on the ground with a

couple of officers sprawling near them,

all for the moment being trampled under

foot. Fortunately, a space was cleared

around them, and the women were

assisted, or rather dragged, to their

feet, but the two police officers

on attempting to rise were struck

and flung back on to the ground.

Then unformed men came to their

assistance, and drove the crowd slowly

down the hill into Holland-Park-avenue,

where, despite the motor-buses and tax-

ies, it surged into the middle of the

street.

Fighting still continued, but, little

by little, the police pushed and

half carried their prisoner to Not-

ting-hill Police-station about a couple

of hundred yards away. It was

then that they found that Mrs.

Pankhurst had eluded them after all.

There was no doubt that it was she who

spoke from the window. Her supporters

recognised her, and her voice was un-

mistakable. The woman who left the

house was accompanied by several others,

and her face was disguised to represent

Mrs. Pankhurst. So closely did her

figure resemble that of the militant leader

that not only were the police deceived,

but the Suffragettes themselves were

firmly convinced that Mrs. Pankhurst

was being arrested, and were determined

to prevent it. A man was over the woman's

head as she passed through the gate,

but, even when it was torn off the

deception was not discovered.

At the close of the struggle the police

were utterly exhausted, and they con-

fessed that it was the toughest fight they

had been in. According to their story,

they were being used to respond

and twelve or fourteen were conveyed

on trophies to the police-station, together

with one or two ladies who it is

reported that even women were arrested,

including, it is alleged, Mrs. Pankhurst.

"Duty Done."

SHIPPING GAZETTE.

(From "Shipping and Engineering.")

Mr. J. Mooney, from leave, has gone

chief engineer, Kiangyung.

Mr. C. Morrison, acting engineer,

Kiangyung, is awaiting orders.

Mr. T. Forsyth, second engineer, Irene,

has gone third engineer, Kiangyung.

Mr. C. Lockhart, from leave, has gone

second engineer, Irene.

Mr. Molnar, third engineer, Toonan,

has resigned.

Mr. W. Murdoch, chief engineer,

Kiangyung, has gone chief engineer

Yilong.

Mr. W. Forsyth, chief engineer, Yilong,

has resigned.

Mr. S. Mathews, from leave, has gone

second engineer, Wosing.

Mr. H. Cunningham, second engineer,

Wosing, is on leave.

Mr. G. Miller, from leave, has gone

second engineer, Takang.

Mr. G. W. Russell, second engineer,

Takang, is on leave.

Mr. H. G. Foster has been appointed

second officer, Esang.

Mr. W. Field Hook, second officer,

Esang, is on leave.

Mr. W. J. Booker has been appointed

When you hear a man state that the demand for

JOHNNIE WALKER

must surely be too great for quality to be maintained, tell him you know better.

Tell him that to safeguard the three "ages" of "Johnnie Walker" our policy has always been, and always will be, first and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label. Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Obtainable from:

KAMP & CO. SHANGHAI.
PERRIN, COOPER & CO. TIENTSIN.
THE HANKOW DISPENSARY, LTD. HANKOW.
SIEMSEN & CO. CANTON AND HONG KONG.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY - 3/6 2/6 4/6
KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING & INJURY TO THE KNIVES
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED
BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON MILLS," LONDON.

TO LET

NEAR LAWYERS' BANK, 1st floor, 2 large offices, 1st floor, lift. Apply N.X.X. c/o "China Mail" Office. Hongkong, March 8, 1914. 297

TO LET

STOKES BUNGALOW EAST. The Peak - From 1st April with use of Tennis Court. Apply L. c/o "China Mail" Office. Hongkong, March 8, 1914. 294

TO LET

OFFICES in King's Building. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. Hongkong, Jan. 13, 1914. 862

TO BE LET

FROM 1st APRIL, 1914. "OLDSLOE," Austin Road, Kowloon. Apply to PATELL & CO. 79, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, Feb. 24, 1914. 284

TO LET - FURNISHED

MODERN AGH No. 21 East. The Peak from 1st April. Apply to GILMAN & CO. 84 Des Voeux Road. Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1914. 220

TO LET

"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon; unfurnished. No. 68 Peak, MOUNT KELLET, (Church Mission Society Bungalow) till 30th May 1914, partly furnished, cheap rent. No. 6 CAMERON VILLAS, No. 59 Peak, to let furnished for one year from 1st May 1914. "KELLET CREST" No. 68 The Peak, from 1st March 1914, partly furnished. No. 10th SHELLEY STREET. From 1st October 1913. No. 5 MOUNTAIN VIEW from 1st April 1914. No. 24 B LINDS TERRACE from 1st April 1914. No. 55 ELGIN TERRACE, 6 rooms No. 12 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Shop. To let till 31st October, 1914, No. 64 The Peak, seven rooms and drying room, furnished, including Electric fans and Telephone. FOR SALE. "HARTING and ROGATE" on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1184. Apply to LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexander Buildings, Hongkong, March 4, 1914.

TO LET

NO. 113A, PLANTATION ROAD. Peak: New Detached House with Garden: 4 Bedrooms: Electric Light and Hot Water: Furnished. No. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW: 6 Rooms. DENNIS & BOWLEY. Hongkong, March 10, 1914. 299

TO LET

OFFICES, Rooms and Godowns on the Ground and Second Floors No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central, the Premises now occupied by the South China Morning Post, Limited. Possession 1st May, 1914, or earlier. Flat "Wild Dell" Buildings, Wanchai Road. No. 4 Mosque Junction. "The Neck" No. 48 Peak. "Homestead," No. 43 Peak. Immediate possession. Apply to SANG LEE, c/o Comptroller Department, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1914. 252

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Granville Avenue and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, Cheap rentals. SHOP with Godown attached, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon. Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48 with Wharf. WINDSOR LODGE, Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 6 rooms and Tennis court. No. 3 MINDEN VILLAS, from 1st April next. Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd. Hongkong, March 2, 1914.

JAPANESE MAKERS

EVERY KIND OF FOOTWEAR MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL. Telephone No. 491. Hongkong, Mar 5, 1914.

SUFFRAGETTES AND BISHOP.

MISS BRADY'S STATEMENT.

We received last night, says the "Daily Telegraph" of Feb. 11, the following communication from the Women's Social and Political Union:

The Women's Social and Political Union publishes the following statement, made by Miss Phyllis Brady to her solicitor, who visited her yesterday, which is in strong contrast to the Bishop of London's report:

"On Saturday morning the Bishop of London saw Miss Marion and myself. He told me he came as a friend, and saw me alone after Miss Marion. He asked me how I felt. I told him I suffered very much from indigestion, and that I found the operation very painful indeed, and that I was feeling very weak. He asked me if I had any complaint to make against the wardresses, and I said: 'No.'"

"He said I need not be alarmed about Miss Marion, as she only screamed as a form of protest rather than anything else. When I told her this afterwards, she said it was quite wrong, and the screaming was the only way to relieve her feelings, as the operation was so awful. She was afraid otherwise she should go mad. She (Miss Marion) told him she was as well as could be expected in the circumstances, which he might misinterpret. What she meant was that some people in the same circumstances might be dead."

"The Women's Social and Political Union repudiates the Bishop's statement of facts, and charges him with abridging and siding with the Government and committing a tort."

"A Thankless Task."

Miss Elsie Cuthbert writes: "On reading the reply of the Suffragettes to the letter of the Bishop of London, of the 8th inst., I felt ashamed of my sex. I hope that he and all level-headed men will realize that it is a thankless task to help the fanatical section of the women's movement. No one is a better advocate of women's rights than I am, and no one could differ more from the Bishop on religion than I do, but in my opinion his lordship has behaved as an English gentleman."

Miss S. Pankhurst's Manifesto.

The following statement has been issued on behalf of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, hon. secretary of the East London Federation of the Suffragettes:

"The East London Federation of the Women's Social and Political Union, now to be called the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, desires to contradict the statement that the Federation has entered into any alliance with any political party. The organization remains militant and non-party, and its policy is unchanged. In a district like East London, where the under-payment of women's labour, infant mortality, overcrowding, and other evil social conditions are all prevailing, it is natural that the party which votes for women would play in solving these problems should bulk largely in Suffragist speeches."

"While acquiescing in the suggestion of the Women's Social and Political Union headquarters that the East London Federation should become a separate organization, the attitude of the Federation towards the Women's Social and Political Union remains cordial and friendly."

King Manoel and his bride, Queen Augusta Victoria, are living the quietest country life at their home at Fulwell Park, Twickenham.

The young Queen has discovered that the garden has been neglected, and is busy in it every day. She is, like her husband, a brilliant pianist, and music is their chief pastime when the daylight has gone. King Manoel has also been "making himself useful" by hanging up pictures.

Property of over £1,000,000, including settled estate, passed by the death of Mr. William Langham Christie, of Preston House, Saunton, Devon, and Glyndebourne, Leam, Sussex, Conservative, M.P. for Lewes 1874-85, and Lord of the Manor of Ringmere, Sussex, who died on November 28, aged eighty-three. The estate under his own disposition is valued at £365,412.

His family was connected with the banking family of Gosling and inherited Glyndebourne from Sir John Hay Langham. He made considerable purchases of land in other parts of Sussex and also in Devonshire, where he developed the waste estate of Saunton.

DIET IN DYSENTERY.

THE danger of dysentery, involves too well known need dwelling on. While ipsecus is the drug doctors rely on in the disease, no one should prescribe for himself when he can get medical aid.

It is imperative, however, that the strength should be maintained during the attack so that the sufferer may overcome the disease and that convalescence may be hastened after the acute stage is over. For these purposes, Sanatogen takes the first place, for a distinguished physician writes in the Medical Times: "Sanatogen easily holds the field against any dietetic preparation I have ever tried."

How a Bishop was Cured.

Sanatogen's power is strikingly attested by the statement of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Irlin, who writes: "Sanatogen has cured me of an obstinate dysentery from which I suffered, for a long time, for about three months when I was in the East. Sanatogen has cured me even without using milk."

"Even more striking, because given in greater detail, is the following case, reported by the physician in attendance. He writes: 'M. L. had been suffering from dysentery for a long time, because when I first saw her, she was so feeble that all hope of her recovery had been lost. Seeing her greatly emaciated and enfeebled condition, I stopped all the medicines which had been prescribed for her and started with Sanatogen. After about a month of the Sanatogen, she easily took a milk diet. She had only about two or three motions daily, and there was no blood. The offensive odour was also gone. After she was able to walk, she left off my treatment, and therefore, Sanatogen also. After about fifteen days I was again called, because her condition was bad owing to neglect and carelessness in diet and medicine. Again Sanatogen was prescribed, and again she improved rapidly and was as healthy as ever in about twenty-five days.'

How to Prevent Dysentery. It must always be remembered, as Dr. Castellani and Chalmers point out in their "Manual of Tropical Medicine," that the germs of dysentery can live in the body without causing the symptoms of the disease until the vitality is lowered by some agency as a chill, an attack of diarrhoea, etc., when they are capable of producing their ill-effects."

For this reason when the individual has been exposed to the slightest possibility of contracting dysentery he should make a point of taking Sanatogen. By nourishing his general health and bringing his nervous system to its highest point of efficiency, Sanatogen will enable him to withstand an attack to which he might otherwise succumb. This fact has so impressed large numbers of residents in China that they use Sanatogen daily to keep themselves at the highest pitch of nervous and physical efficiency."

If you wish to know more about Sanatogen write, mentioning this paper, to A. Walling & Co., 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, who will send you, gratis and post free, an interesting pamphlet entitled "The Art of Living." Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists, in bottles of two sizes.

ATLANTIC SHIPPING.

NEW GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The conferences of the shipping pool which the Austrian Government led on Feb. 11 to a complete change in the relations between the Hamburg-America Line and the Norddeutscher Lloyd. These two companies, which were opponents until now, have reached an understanding, from which close relations for the future will probably result. As a consequence of this understanding the offer which the Norddeutscher Lloyd and the Austro-Americana have despatched to the Austrian Government in the shape of an increased concession for the Hamburg-America has been changed.

In the new agreement, which is to be made for fifteen years, the Austro-Americana will have bookings for the entire emigrant trade. Concessions for the travel offices and ticket booking offices will only be granted to the Austro-Americana, which will also accept bookings and take money for the other lines engaged in trade in Austria. The Galician frontier a system of central stations is to be instituted. The Canadian Pacific Company will be invited to join in this agreement on condition that it gives up the agency at present working for it.

The immediate consequence of the understanding will be an increase of fares to America.

EDISON'S 67TH BIRTHDAY.

"Fitter Than Ever."

Mr. Thomas Edison, America's greatest inventor, celebrated his 67th birthday on Feb. 12 by receiving reporters and dining on his family. Sir William Osler's theory on famills. Sir William Osler, after 40, he said, "is sheer nonsense. I feel like a boy, and more fit mentally and physically than ever before. I am still in the stage of learning, and believe that my greatest work is still to come."

Replying to questions, Edison said: "The greatest achievement for humanity during the past year was the discovery that ammonia can be obtained economically by passing hydrogen and nitrogen over a hot iron. This ensures the world an inexhaustible supply of fertilizer at a slight cost. Politically, I think that the American Currency Bill, which is designed to prevent panics in the United States, and must be a tremendous service to the world generally, is the greatest achievement of the year."

In this opinion Edison is supported by more than one economist of European distinction.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy fish building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

His Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station.

Name.	Class.	Tonn.	Gun.	T.H.P.	Commander.	Last report at
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	1650	2	3000	Comdr. Archibald Cochrane	Hongkong
Atlas	Admiralty tug	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Bramble	river gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Comdr. B. S. Pritchard	Shanghai
Britomart	river gunboat	710	2	900	Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Darwall	Shanghai
Cadmus	aloop	1070	6	1400	Capt. H. P. R. Williams	Shanghai
Clemer	torpedo boat destroyer	660	4	7300	Lieut. H. T. England	Hongkong
Charub	water tank and tug	380	—	300	—	Hongkong
Clio	aloop	1070	6	1400	Comdr. Colin Mackenzie, D.S.O.	Shanghai
Colne	torpedo boat destroyer	550	4	7300	Lieut. C. M. Blackman	Hongkong
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	380	6	5700	Lieut. C. A. Prignard Johns	Hongkong
Hampehire	cruiser, 1st class	10,850	10	20,500	Capt. H. W. Grant	Hongkong
Jad	torpedo boat destroyer	760	4	7800	Lieut. G. F. A. Mulock	Hongkong
Kannet	torpedo boat destroyer	540	4	7900	Lieut. E. K. Boddam-Whetham	Hongkong
Kinsha	river gunboat	814	4	1200	Lt.-Comdr. H. D. Marryat	Yangtze
Marlin	aloop	1040	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. Gihann	Hongkong
Minotaur	cruiser, 1st class	14,800	—	27,000	Capt. E. B. Kiddle	Hongkong
Moorhen	river gunboat	180	2	900	Lt.-Com. Alan Dixon	West River
Newcastle	cruiser, 2nd class	4900	12	22,000	Capt. Frederick A. Powlets	Shanghai
Nightingale	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Com. Malcolm Murray	Yangtze River
Ribble	torpedo boat destroyer	550	—	7500	Lieut. R. W. Wilkinson	Hongkong
Rosario	depot ship, submarine	980	—	1400	Lieut. F. A. N. Cronie	Hongkong
Robin	river gunboat	25	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. Nash	West River
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. I. A. S. Hutton	West River
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. T. R. Maxwell Scott	Yangtze River
Tamar	receiving ship	4650	—	—	Commodore R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.	Hongkong
Toal	river gunboat	180	2	900	Lt.-Comdr. S. P. B. Russell	Upper Yangtze River
Thistle	river gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. H. R. N. Cottrill-Dormer	Hongkong
Triumph	battleship	11,985	18	12,500	Capt. P. Stratfield, M.V.O.	Hongkong
Uk	torpedo boat destroyer	590	—	7500	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Hongkong
Welland	torpedo boat destroyer	590	—	7500	Comdr. Seymour	Hongkong
Widgeon	river gunboat	196	2	800	Lt.-Com. J. C. F. Borrett	Upper Yangtze River
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Com. M. Blackwood	Yangtze River
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Comdr. Lloyd	Yangtze River
Yarmouth	light cruiser	5250	—	22,000	Capt. E. L. Cochrane	Cruising
	submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Capt. F. J. McGillivray	Hongkong
	submarine	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. J. G. Cairnes	Hongkong
	submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. R. K. C. Pope	Hongkong
	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. Handley	West River
	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. Barton	Hongkong
	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. Wyndham-Quin	Hongkong
	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr. H. W. Seymour	West River

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral T. E. M. Jernan, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name.	Flag and description.	Tonn.	Gun.	H.P.	Captains.	Last report at
Kaiserin Elisabeth	Austro-Hungarian cruiser	4000	—	—	Capt. Makovitz	Shanghai
Dupleix	French armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Davaud	Hongkong
Klober	French armoured cruiser	9730	12	18,600	Capt. Gouts	Saigon
Montcalm	French flagship	9600	—	—	Capt. de Vaisseau	Shanghai
Decadee	French gunboat	645	10	7200	Lieut. Vandier	Saigon
Argus	French river gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. Dordet	Canton
Vigilante	French gunboat	193	7	500	Lieut. de Jerville	Canton
Peibo	French gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Collin	Tongke
Dondard de Lagree	French gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Dupuy Dutemps	Tsahong-Kho
* Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.						
Lynx	French sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Boloiz	Saigon
Protee	French sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Boloiz	Saigon
Styaz	French armoured gunboat	1708	10	1700	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis	Saigon
Fronde	French destroyer	350	7	300	Lieut. Aurillac	Saigon
Iberville	French destroyer	130	7	300	Capt. de Frigate Rouleau	Saigon
Pistolet	French destroyer	307	6	300	Comdr. de Marquessar	Saigon
Mouquet	French destroyer	307	6	300	Comdr. de Marquessar	Saigon
Manche	French surveying-ship	1625	10	9000	Comdr. Voisin	Saigon
* Flagship of Capt. (Commodore) Boudin, Commanding the local defence force in China.						
Emden	German cruiser	3600	2	3,500	Capt. v. Reibnitz	Hongkong
Gneisenau	German armoured cruiser	11,600	—	—	Captain Brumminghaus	Tientsin
Ilse	German gunboat	900	12	1300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Shanghai
Jaguar	German gunboat	900	12	1300	Comdr. Vasselow	Tientsin
Leipzig	German cruiser	3250	24	11,000	Capt. Behneke	Tientsin
Luchs	German gunboat	900	10	1350	Comdr. Bendemann	Tientsin
Nürnberg	German cruiser	3400	22	13,200	Capt. Miersberger	Tientsin
Otter	German river gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Fritze	Yangtze River
Scharnhorst	German flagship	11,600	36	26,300	Capt. von Schultz	Tientsin
S. 90	German torpedo-boat	430	8	6500	Capt. Lieut. Barrenberg	Tientsin
Taku	German torpedo-boat	280	4	6000	Obst. v. S. Claassen	Tientsin
Tiger	German gunboat	900	10	1380	Comdr. v. Becker	Tientsin
Tingtau	German river gunboat	223	4	1200	Capt. von Möller	Canton
Vaterland	German river gunboat	223	4	600	Obst. v. S. Prins	Shanghai
Calabria	Italian cruiser	2145	—	—	Comdr. Sommi Piccardi	Shanghai
Adamastor	Portuguese cruiser	1777	—	—	Capt. Anibal de S. Dias	Macao
Macao	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patria	Portuguese gunboat	700	—	—	Captain José de Carvalho Orta	Macao

UNITED STATES VESSELS ATTACHED TO ASIATIC STATION.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH ARMY.

STATEMENT BY COLONEL SEELY.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

In the House of Commons, Col. Seely, Secretary of State for War, in introducing the Army Estimates, said that although there was a shortage of 8,000 regulars, there was a surplus of 13,000 reservists. Consequently, there was no cause for anxiety. The spending up of the mobilization arrangements had been remarkable, and the country had now an expeditionary force of 162,000 which would be able to complete all details. 50,000 of all arms could be ready in a few hours to go anywhere. Measures were being considered to solve the problem of providing for the situation of those promoted from the ranks. Since recruits had been advertised for, they had secured 1,000 more than during the corresponding period of 1913 though the Territorials were still 36,000 short. This year's recruiting was the largest on record and there had been a continuous and substantial increase in the efficiency of the national reserve, which was now over 217,000.

"THE TIMES" REDUCED TO ONE PENNY.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The Times announces that in view of the grave importance of the political situation, the paper will be reduced in price to one penny from the 16th inst.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The death is announced of Ernest Dresden, a well-known racehorse owner.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

Echo of the Troubles.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The Rev. F. C. Andrews on his arrival in London was welcomed by a number of Indians and garlanded by the poetess Sarojini Naidu. Mr. Andrews, in a statement to Reuter's representative, extolled the chivalrous patriotism of Mr. Gandhi during the railway strike and the heroism and endurance of the Indians. He also referred to the generous and fair-minded treatment of himself by the Government, and stated that he had been immensely impressed by General Botha's sterling character and simplicity. General Botha assured Mr. Andrews that he would do whatever he could to act justly by the Indians.

[Mr. Andrews, it will be remembered, was sent last November to South Africa from St. Stephen's Church, Delhi, to ascertain the facts and report on the situation.]—Ed.]

GERMANY'S ARMY.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The National Zeitung says that it is reported at Munich that a new Army Bill is in prospect, authorizing the re-arming of the German artillery at a cost of £25,000,000 sterling.

WAR AGAINST PLUMAGE.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

In the House of Commons the second reading of the Bill prohibiting the importation of plumage was carried by 297 votes to 15.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

A Puzzling Situation.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The alleged Russian warlike intentions, says Reuter's Berlin correspondent, towards Germany, which was given prominence to in an article in the *Koelische*, is beginning to be the chief topic of public discussion. The *Berliner Tageblatt* declares that Germany and Austria have too long yielded to Russian menace, and any further encroachment must be met with an absolute veto. The *Lolanzsager* says that the persistent poisoning of Russian opinion against Germany may ultimately result in the exhaustion of Germany's patience.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that an official communication denies that M. Pourtales or any member of the German Embassy is in any way connected with the *Koelische* article.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the anti-Russian campaign in Germany, says that the fact that the agitation has been allowed to continue unhindered, indicates that it is favoured in authoritative quarters. The journal is of opinion that fresh demands on the German taxpayers are contemplated.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

THE DEBATE.

LONDON, March 10.

In the debate that followed Mr. Asquith's speech, Sir Edward Carson frankly admitted that some advance had been made. He asserted that if the Government would remove the time-limit he would call an Ulster Convention to consider the proposals, but not otherwise.

Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, in the course of his remarks, said—Let us have peace if we can. If we cannot, let us have Home Rule. He added that the Labourites did not wish for a General Election until the Bill had passed.

Mr. Tim Healy said he would rather have no Bill than one with the proposed modifications.

The debate was then adjourned.

Press Comments.

The Unionist Press generally takes Sir Edward Carson's standpoint that the six years' limit is impracticable.

The *Times*, *Daily Mail*, *Standard*, and *Daily Graphic* declare that Mr. Asquith's offer is doomed to failure unless he abandons the time-limit.

The *Morning Post* says that Mr. Asquith was simply maneuvering for position in view of the inevitable appeal to the country.

The *Daily Telegraph* declares that Mr. Asquith has confessed that he has been beaten by the Ulstermen. He must go farther, or yield to the demand for a General Election. The Government's prestige has been shattered at the eleventh hour by the concession.

The *Daily News* says that the Government's generosity has exceeded expectations. It is the thick, not the thin, end of the exclusion wedge. If adopted, Irish unity will be severely endangered; if rejected, the country will expect the Government to no longer temporize, but severely repress rebellion.

The *Daily Chronicle* expresses its opinion that the time-limit is not a very material point.

The Nationalists.

The Nationalist members of the House of Commons have unanimously agreed that Mr. John Redmond should express their views in the debate on the proposals.

Lord Milner on the Situation.

Lord Milner, in a letter to *The Times* regarding Mr. Asquith's statement, says that the statement makes it imperative for the signatories to the recent Covenant to redouble their appeal to the nation to make it clear to the forces driving Mr. Asquith that a more generous offer must yet be made.

"Lloyds" and a General Election.

The insurance at Lloyds against a General Election before the 30th June has risen from fifteen to thirty guineas within a week.

LATER.

Date of Resumption of the Debate.

The second reading of the Home Rule Bill will probably be resumed on the 30th inst.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

LONDON, March 10.

The case mentioned yesterday that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice had ordered to be investigated is that of the Roer ex-leader, Mr. Sayman, locally called "General" Enyman.

A List of Sixty-Three Outrages.

In the Senate, Mr. Fall, a Republican Senator, read a list of 63 outrages which had been committed on Americans in Mexico, and urged the use of American forces to protect foreigners.

President Huerta's Order.

President Huerta has telegraphed a peremptory order to all Federal commanders in the field to begin an aggressive campaign today against the rebels in the north. The despatch contained a caution that they should give protection to foreigners and give a warning to the recipients that they would be held responsible for any repetition of the outrages.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES.

MORE DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.

A Fight With Police.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Mrs. Pankhurst was addressing a gathering of Suffragettes at St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, when a large force of police, with truncheons drawn, rushed into their midst. A fierce fight ensued. The platform was guarded by barbed wire, concealed in flowers. Tumblers, flower-pots and chairs were thrown at the police, and stormers, pistols, and miniature bombs were exploded, while many women used clubs. The police used the baton right and left, and eventually Mrs. Pankhurst was seized and dragged off into a taxi-cab and conveyed to the police station. A score of women and many constables were injured. Subsequently an attempt was made to storm the police station, but this was repulsed by hundreds of police, mounted and on foot.

"War" on Sir E. Carson.

Suffragettes have declared war on Sir Edward Carson, considering an unsatisfactory interview he accorded the women yesterday who waited at the door of his house in London since Thursday last.

LATER.

An Outrage at the National Gallery.

A "VELASQUEZ" DESTROYED.

A suffragette named Mary Richardson was arrested at the National Gallery for slashing at a picture at a famous Velasquez "Venus," that cost £40,000.

The "Modern Venus".

Another telegram states that Miss Richardson, in a statement, said she destroyed the picture of the most beautiful woman of mythology as a protest against the Government destroying Mrs. Pankhurst, "the most beautiful character of modern history." Any outcry, she added, would be mere hypocrisy.

Richardson appeared at Bow Street Police Court, where she was committed for trial, bail not being allowed.

A Serious Loss.

It is estimated that the picture has depreciated in value to the extent of £10,000. The repairs to it will cost £100.

Galleries Closed.

The National Gallery and the Wallace Collection have been closed until further notice.

CHINA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tim Healy put a long question in regard to the concessions to China.

Mr. Asquith, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that His Majesty's Legation had for the last eleven years taken, and would continue to take, every opportunity of impressing upon China the necessity, in their own interests and those of China, of developing the mineral resources in accordance with the Mackay Treaty. The Imperial Government, having considered the question of railway and industrial development in the Yangtze, and the claims to which their predominant commercial and economic interests there entitled them to, a communication to that effect had been made to the Chinese Government. As regards the working of the mines and industries covered by the Szechuan Charter, the Imperial Government was awaiting a communication from China as to whether they would make any fresh offer of compensation for the cancellation of the concession. If an arrangement could be made with China for the modification of the original contract, or an exchange for another contract, the Imperial Government could see no objection thereto instead of pressing the claim for compensation.

AMERICAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Three hundred deputy sheriffs (says a telegram from Sacramento), armed with pickaxe handles, fought six hundred of the unemployed, as a result of the arrest of "General" Kelly and eighteen of his followers. Many heads were broken, and the unemployed, who belong to the Industrial Workers' World, which raid the churches of New York on the 10th inst., were eventually scattered by a fire-bomb.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE M. C. O'S FINAL MATCH.

LONDON, March 11.

A telegram from Newland states that the Marylebone C.C. v. Western Province match ended in a draw. This was the final match of the tour.

BRITISH AVIATION FATALITY.

MILITARY OFFICER KILLED.

LONDON, March 11.

The aviator, Captain Downer, fell from a height of 3000 feet up the River Avon, and was killed.

He fought at Magersfontein and elsewhere.

MR. BOWSKILL RELEASED.

LONDON, March 11.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announces that the Rev. Mr. Bowskill, the English missionary arrested recently in Portuguese Congo, has been released on parole, pending an inquiry.

ANOTHER SYDNEY STRIKE COLLAPSES.

LONDON, March 11.

A telegram from Sydney states that the ironworkers on strike have decided to resume work on the old conditions.

ITALIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

LONDON, March 11.

A telegram from Rome states that the Cabinet has resigned.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INDEMNITY BILL.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The Indemnity Bill passed the third reading by 70 votes to 12.

REFUSE DISPOSAL IN HONGKONG.

MR. BOWLEY'S CRITICISMS.

A Plea for a Better System.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board held yesterday afternoon Mr. F. B. L. Bowley called attention to the unsatisfactory system of refuse disposal in vogue in the Colony, and on his motion the Board adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that refuse washed up on to the various foreshores should be collected and burnt.

Those present at the meeting were: The President of the Board (Mr. D. V. Trevelyan) (in the chair), the Acting Vice-President (the Hon. Mr. A. F. Churchill), Colonel Irwin, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. Ng Hon Taz, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Dr. Francis Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Parnes (Assistant Medical Officer), and Mr. E. W. Hamilton (Secretary).

Mr. Bowley asked the following questions standing in his name:—(i) How many of the sewer flushing tanks mentioned on pages 23 and 24 of Mr. Osbert Chadwick's preliminary report on the sanitary condition of Hongkong dated 10th April, 1902, are now in operation? and how many additional flushing tanks are now in operation for the City sewers?

(ii) In the report above mentioned Mr. Chadwick offered to consider the question of flushing the storm water drains further when a complete plan of the drains was before him, a footnote states that the plan was then (in 1902) being prepared: was such plan prepared and submitted to Mr. Chadwick? if not, why not? if yes, what further recommendations (if any) did he submit? and to what extent have such recommendations been carried out?

(iii) Is the water of nullahs used for flushing the storm water drains as recommended by Mr. Chadwick? if not, why not?

(iv) Have all unnecessary storm water drains been filled up as recommended by Mr. Chadwick?

(v) What means exist for flushing and cleansing the storm water drains of the City in the dry season? and what steps are being taken in this dry season to flush and cleanse such drains?

(vi) What officers or officers are now in charge of (a) the maintenance and (b) the cleansing of (1) the sewers and (2) the storm water drains of the City? and what staff is employed for these works?

(vii) When was the covered nullah from above Wan-chai Market to the sea last cleaned?

(viii) When were the other storm water drains in the Wan-chai district last cleaned?

(ix) Have any sanitary officers called the attention of the Building Authority to the insanitary condition of the footpaths under verandas and buildings in Queen's Road East, Branch of the veranda regulations? if so, what was the result? if not, what steps will the Sanitary Department take to improve the condition of the footpaths in the above locality?

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

We are informed that the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., has to-day received a telegram from their head office stating that at the approaching annual general meeting of the Bank's shareholders, the Directors will recommend a final dividend of 4 per cent. free of income tax, on the "A" and "B" shares, (making 8 per cent. for the year); that £100,000 will be added to the reserve fund; £1,000 to officers' pension fund; £3,000 be written off freehold bank premises account; and that £34,600 be carried forward as undivided profits.

the attention of the engineer in charge of roads to the insanitary condition of the footpaths in Queen's Road East and other parts of the Wan-chai district which are maintainable by the Government? if so, with what result? if not, will the Head of the Sanitary Department do so now?

(xi) Have any sanitary officers called the attention of the engineer in charge of roads to the insanitary condition of Cross Street, Wan-chai, where much food is sold, the buyers having to wade through seas of mud in showery weather? if so, with what result? if not, will the Head of the Sanitary Department do so now?

The President replied that he had referred the first eight questions to the Colonial Secretary and had asked for information upon them. The answer to the first half of the ninth question was "Not recently," and to the second half, "Yes." The same answers applied to questions 9 and 11.

Mr. Bowley asked if the information in answer to the first eight questions will be available at the next meeting?

The President was afraid he could give no undertaking on the matter, but said he would endeavour to obtain them by that time and submit them to the Board.

REFUSE ON THE FORESHORES.

Mr. Bowley, in accordance with notice, moved the following resolution:—

That in the opinion of this Board steps should be taken to collect and burn in situ the debris which has been deposited by the action of wind and tide on the beaches of the Colony surrounding the area off Cow-co-Chow, where the refuse of the urban districts is dumped into the sea from the Sanitary barges.

Mr. Bowley said that Hongkong was not an entirely desirable place to spend the summer in, but it had certain compensations. One of the most popular of these compensations was sun-bathing. What could be more delightful or more refreshing, after sweating in the office all day, than to snatch up one's bathing haccas when the clock strikes five, and to hurry down to the waiting launch, motor boat, or sailing craft, and speed away to the nearest sandy beach—to dive overboard and swim ashore through the clear, pellucid waters to the silver strand; for the children to run races or build castles on the sands; or, if one was not disposed to such vigorous pastimes, to stroll along the beach and hunt for shells, sea-anemones, and other marine marvels, or to gather ferns and flowers from the nearest hillside, returning to the boat to enjoy a good tea and a cruise home in the gloaming, after having spent a very pleasant two or three hours? Such were the possible pleasures of life in the good old times before the days of sanitary barges and ashen buoys, but now things were very different. If bathers went westward, past Green Island to Lamna, Pokfulam, or to Silver Mines Bay, or the sands of Lantau, they had very likely to pass through masses of floating debris and, on swimming ashore, to find at high-water mark, instead of sea-wood, sea-shells and sea-anemones, a rotting mass of stable sweepings peppered with dead cats, bad onions and pumelo skins—the unrecorded exports of one of the greatest shipping ports in the world. Something had been the subject of much discussion in recent years. The Colonial Secretary had advised all schoolboys to learn to swim; a body of Sea Scouts has been formed, and motor boats were multiplying. The waters of the Colony had been scoured far and wide for desirable bathing beaches—only to find in a good many cases that the sanitary coolies had been there first. This nuisance was of recent growth. Formerly the refuse of the City was dumped and burnt at what was now known as Kennedy Town and then taken over in junk to Gin-drinkers' Bay, where it was deposited on high-water mark and burnt. But it was found that in calm weather, when there was no wind, many of the dust boats did not reach Gin-drinkers' Bay, but emptied themselves in some mysterious fashion en route rather than go all the way to Gin-drinkers, and anything that could float returned and deposited itself on the foreshores of the harbour. In order to remedy this a watch was set on the tides and the currents, and it was found that rubbish dumped at the "Ashes" buoy near Cow-co-Chow was not washed back to the harbour, but was point was selected for the refuse to be dumped. A steam launch and steam barges were acquired to take the refuse out to this spot and dump it in the sea regularly. But this nuisance was not abated; it was only pushed out of sight for the time, and was Department, hiding its head like an ostrich, refused to see the fouling of the island beaches and foreshores. The remedies for this state of affairs were two-fold. One was permanent in its results and expensive in its inauguration; the other temporary, very simple, and very cheap. The only

(Continued on page 16.)

As a result of the competition between the *Shanghai American*, *Lat Pau*, *Wan-pao*, *Alfred*, *Hong Kong*, and *China Mail*, the *China Mail* has been compelled to reduce its price from 10 cents to 7 cents per copy.

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